

AMERICAN PUTS EUROPE TO THINKING

Are Now Free to Push the Work of Bettering the Natives' Conditions.

FIND SLAVERY AND DENSE IGNORANCE

PEKIN, CHINA, Dec. 6.—Members of the Christian community are now free as never before to enter into all forms of activities and to make their influence felt in social life in Peking, says J. S. Burgess, one of the young Princeton men who are conducting one Y. M. C. A. for Chinese and another for the soldiers of the various legation guards in this capital.

Mr. Burgess has been devoting himself especially to social work among the Chinese. He has as a result acquired much knowledge of unusual conditions in the prisons, insane asylums and poor houses in Peking. At the same time he has great hopes of the Chinese becoming more and more active in bettering conditions among their own people.

Keep Families on 10 Cents.
As a result of his investigations, Mr. Burgess says there are 25,000 rich families in Peking, and that many of them not only provide for themselves, but also for families of two or three persons on an income of from 10 to 15 coppers, worth less than half the value of the same number of American cents, per day. A brief study of 10 of these men, says Mr. Burgess, in a report just completed, "revealed the fact that they are not only ignorant and hopeless as might be supposed. A good proportion of them can read, and thus are open to the influence of easy Chinese literature."

Many Are Virtual Slaves.
There are thousands of apprentices and employees in the large stores who are virtually slaves, working from 14 to 18 hours a day with no wholesome recreation and no chance for education. These men are not allowed to leave the store. Modern industry has as yet scarcely shown its head in Peking, but now is the time to create public opinion which will result in the enactment of laws making impossible these conditions already existing in the factories of Osaka and Shanghai. In Osaka thousands of women, lured in from the country on false promises, are made to work incredible hours on starvation pay, sleeping in crowded and unsanitary buildings under blankets that are never for an hour without a user.

Long Training to Consider Bodily Exercise as Ignorant. Many wise precepts about the student who burns the midnight oil have brought about a class of students for the most part physically weak among whom tuberculosis and eye trouble are common.

Ent for Divergence. The vastness of the lives of the poor and of the rich alike, and the apparent lack of development of the play instinct. The coolie's ideal of a good time is to go home and do nothing. When a student of the college of Languages was asked what he meant when he wanted to enjoy himself he replied, "I eat. This is my fifth meal today."

The Lack of Wholesome Amusements naturally results in participation in unwholesome amusements. In Europe there was no pool room in Peking. There are now a dozen of them. Gambling and drinking are common in such places.

Republie Causes Innovations. The sudden change of this nation from a republic to a monarchy has led to new and totally misunderstood western ideas about the supposedly better relation of men and women. This has been noted in the mission schools. Of a pleasant summer evening numbers of unchaperoned young men and women could be seen strolling about the groves of the temple of Heaven, arm in arm. For China this was utterly unheard of a few months ago.

Mr. Burgess declares also that the prison range from "heaven to hell." There is a prison in Peking that compares favorably with the prisons of Europe and America, and might be called a model of modern penitentiaries. The prisoners are not homeless, who lose their limbs and sometimes their lives by freedom. They find part relief from their confinement in order to be sent there. But as a policeman explained, the prisoner cannot tell what will be his fate when he is released.

DEATHBLOW TO TANGO

PARIS, France, Dec. 6.—The white slave traders and souteneurs of Paris have sentenced George S. Charpentier, champion boxer, to death by the dagger of some Apache, because he is interfering with their trade and has made himself a terror to the "maquereaux" who infest Faubourg Montmartre in the small hours of the morning in search of girl victims.

The gallant fighter, however, declares that he is more than a match for any Apache and will continue his striking crusade until he has driven every "mackerel" off the streets.

Lord Mayor Sees the Future

Thinks Trip To Moon Possible

LONDON, England, Dec. 6.—Sir Vansittart Bowdler, London's new lord mayor, has just made some interesting speculations on the London a century hence at the request of a newspaper here. He thinks a visit to Mars is not impossible, cancer has disappeared and it will be difficult to say a person is dead beyond hope of resuscitation.

"Certainly I believe that 2012 will be an excitingly mechanized year," says the mayor, "and that a horse will excite far more wonder and curiosity in the city 100 years hence than an aeroplane or a dirigible flying over St. Paul's does today."

"One way in which London will assuredly find relief from its congestion between now and 2012 will be by the extension of the suburbs. I should not wonder, indeed, if in that year letters from as far away as Brighton, and perhaps much further, bore the London postmark—if indeed, postmarks or stamps exist by that year except as curiosities."

May See Trains to Paris.
By 2012, again, I should not be surprised if the Channel Tunnel scheme is a commonplace of actuality, and that train services will be running every few minutes direct from London to Paris and other great Continental capitals.

"The drone of great airships, each carrying perhaps many hundreds of passengers, will also be heard across

Back to the Farm Movement Is Pushed, Through an Aid Society.

GIVES FINANCIAL AID WHEN NEEDED

BY FREDERICK J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The general manager of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid society, in a letter, tells how the Jewish farmers are making use of cooperative credit and helping themselves to a plane of economic independence. They are doing it under the helpful auspices of this society, whose aim is to put them in the way of doing things for themselves.

The society itself was formed in 1909, and was the outgrowth of the activities of the Baron de Hirsch fund. Baron de Hirsch was so impressed with the desirability of aiding the persecuted Jews of Eastern Europe to find a haven of refuge in the United States that he gave \$2,500,000 for the establishment of a fund, the income from which was to be expended in assisting these people to get on economic footing on an American soil. This was in 1889, and by 1900 it was thought wise to institute a movement which would take the immigrant Jews out of the sweatshops and crowded tenements, and settle them where the opportunities of bettering their financial conditions were doubled and their chances of living good, healthful lives multiplied many times.

It was not long, however, until it was found that the work of looking after the Jewish immigrants going into the industrial field and that of locating others upon the land as farmers could be done better through separate organizations, and so the industrial end of the activities of the society were separated from it and placed under what is known as the Jewish Removal office. This was under the general direction of the parent society until 1907, when it was established as a separate institution, leaving the J. A. & I. A. society to devote its whole attention to the work of planting the feet of Jewish immigrants upon the soil and seeing to it that they could stay there.

Loans on Third Mortgages.
The fundamental principle of the society thus became that of rendering aid to those who desire to become farmers, and many who have entered an agricultural pursuit. Loans are granted at four percent interest for the purchase and equipment of farms, and the funds of the society are limited. It never makes its loans on first mortgages, since such loans, upon which few exceptions, can be obtained elsewhere. Most of its loans are upon second mortgages, while many are made on the basis of third mortgages, where they can be supplemented as securities by chattel mortgages and other loans.

There are cases where the society, in its efforts to locate new immigrants upon its own account, has helped a family, and resells it to the immigrant when he becomes able to meet the mortgage on it. It also helps him in many cases to stock his place. Furthermore, it tries to educate him how to cook good crops out of his soil, and to do so with profit to himself and with gain to the community. He is visited by expert countrymen, and in addition he can get a farm paper devoted solely to his interests and to the needs of his countrymen. It is called "The Jewish Farmer" and is the only agricultural paper in the world published in Yiddish.

A large number of free scholarships in the land-grant agricultural colleges of the several states are awarded to the sons and daughters of Jewish farmers on the basis of a competitive examination.

Cooperative Banking Encouraged.
While I greatly doubt whether 2012 will not be still seeking to discover the secret of perpetual youth, he certainly will be a bold man in that year who will venture to say that a person is dead beyond hope of resuscitation.

People Will Have "Nine Lives."
It seems very probable that 100 years hence such awful scourges as cancer and the hidden plague will be as much a memory as plague, and the black death are to us today.

Holland's Queen Will Visit England for the First Time in 20 Years

London, England, Dec. 6.—The queen of Holland will be a guest of a member of the royal family, probably the duchess of Albany, very soon. It is exactly



Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, who is expected to visit England for the first time in 20 years.

20 years since Wilhelmina was in England. Her last appearance was in 1894, when she was entertained with her mother by King George. King Edward and King George have invited her many times, but her ill health has always stood in the way.

to any association of Jewish farmers who will contribute \$500 to the association, which will be used for the benefit of its members. This association becomes a sort of rural bank, modeled entirely after the Russian banks of Germany. Each member has an equal vote, whether he holds one share or a hundred, in governing the affairs of the institution, and all acts of the officials of the association are subject to the approval of the general assembly of the association, made up of all its members.

These societies lend only on short term notes, and then only to those who propose to devote the money they borrow to a productive purpose. But although the loans are small and for short terms, they are placed where they are most beneficial, and each society governs its affairs with a view to giving each member, when he needs it, that little financial push that will help him to realize his modest ambition.

Movement is a Movement.
The success of a movement for cooperative credit among the Jewish farmers has been marked from its beginning. Twelve such associations have been formed, and every one of them is flourishing. The indications are that rural cooperative will become general with the small class of Jewish farmers in the United States before it is more than a foot and a half from the other farmers of the country.

There has been much discussion as to whether the Jew can compete with the non-Jew in agricultural pursuits, and whether, therefore, he ought or ought not to take part in the great American movement "back to the land." There are those who point out that for two thousand years the Jew has had but little experience in agriculture, and that he is not fitted for the market place and not for the farm.

It is contended that the influence of heredity places him at a disadvantage on the farm, and that it is folly to expect him to succeed there. "Those who take this view assert that he has no preeminent fitness for the market place, and that it is worse than useless to put him where he cannot compete with those around him, when he has so well demonstrated his ability to serve himself and to promote the interests of the community by his mastery of the mercantile art."

Always Were Farmers.
Those who oppose this view say that from the beginning down to 2000 years ago the Jews were an agricultural people who were successful in that field, and that they only await proper encouragement to go back to the land again and prove that they are just as much able to hold their own there as they are in the store and in the counting house. To this view the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid society points to the fact that no other class of small farmers has been more successful than the Jewish farmers in America, and to the further fact that no class of agricultural college students has stood higher than the Jewish students when graduation day comes around.

With these things justifying its view that the Jew can hold his own on the farm once he gets established there, the Jewish Aid society proposes to utilize every means at its disposal, and to try to command more means in its efforts to develop a strong Jewish farming population in the United States, and it is believed that this rural credit bank, and the land mortgage business with which it hopes to supplement the bank, will prove the strongest aid in achieving that end.

Aviator Attempts to Pawn Aeroplane; Fails

Paris, France, Dec. 6.—There is no money available in the French national pawnshop for loans on aeroplanes.

This discovery was made by an air man in the south of France. With the idea of saving the expense of garage room for his machine during the winter, he made a flight with it to the nearest large town, and there sought to pawn it at the communal pawnshop.

The aviator was informed that aeroplanes were not included in the list of pledgeable articles, and therefore no loan could be made.

Elephant Charges on Hunter, Pierces Him

Cheltenham, Eng., Dec. 6.—News received here gave details of the tragic death of Jack Parr, aged 24, who left Cheltenham last April for big game hunting in Rhodesia. On Sept. 24 he and his native attendants followed up elephants' spoor for about 50 miles from the nearest station at Utopia.

Mr. Parr had crept to within 20 yards of his quarry, when the elephant turned and charged. He emptied both barrels of his rifle, but had no time to reload before one of the elephant's tusks pierced his body, causing instantaneous death.

PLAN TO SEND PRINCE OUT INTO WORLD

England's King and Queen Wish to Broaden Prince's Mind.

MAY NOT COME TO THE UNITED STATES

BY HERBERT TEMPLE

LONDON, England, Dec. 6.—In spite of foreign visitors and visits to the country residences of various lords possessing famous hunting grounds, the king and queen have found time to discuss the important subject of the immediate future of the prince of Wales, who is to leave Oxford next July. If the prince himself were to decide, it is well known at court that he would prefer a year of foreign travel and a year of incognito traveling after another cruise with the fleet in his new position as a naval lieutenant. But his ideas are opposed by queen Mary, who hates the idea of exposing her impressionable son to such a variety of uncontrolled foreign influences as would result from a year of traveling without the restrictions placed on royalty.

Queen Alexandra Favors Long Trip.
Queen Alexandra, however, insists that a long foreign trip would have the much needed effect of broadening the prince's mind and strengthening his character, and she is as strongly opposed as ever to queen Mary's favorite idea of arranging an engagement between the prince of Wales and a daughter of the Czar, who might act as his tutor.

King George, as always bewildered by the contrasting influences of his wife and mother, is naturally unable to decide anything and is rather inclined to put off the question for a while yet. It is said, however, that as a compromise the prince of Wales will be named a lieutenant in the 10th regiment of Hussars who are about to return from South Africa and, after a year's service in the army, he will be permitted to leave on a personally conducted tour through the British overseas dominions.

Will Be Kept From U. S.
If queen Mary can possibly prevent it, the prince will not be allowed to visit the United States, but as it is almost certain that the prince will wish to pass through the Panama canal it is difficult to see how an invitation from the United States, which would naturally be forthcoming, could be declined.

Shoes for the Poor.
Princess Mary is rather proud of her success as a maker and seller of Venetian head necklaces which have enabled her to establish a Christmas charity of her own without appealing to her parents for funds. With the money earned by herself she has bought 200 pairs of shoes which are to be distributed among poor children in London, each pair with a Christmas greeting from the princess attached.

Can Kaiser Pay Visit To Paris? He Sends Brother To Find Out

Paris, France, Dec. 6.—Prince Henry of Prussia has just arrived in Paris on an incognito mission of a curious kind, and it is probable that he has been sent by his brother, Kaiser Wilhelm, to "spy out the land." That is rather a harsh way to put it. He is sent to feel the pulse of the French people.

The Kaiser considers the policy of the agrarians who have ruled the empire since 1871 as a failure. He is a curse to Germany and hopes that the time is drawing near when this country will follow the example set by the United States. He blames agrarian selfishness and narrow-mindedness for the failure of Germany's colonial policy.

German Southwest Africa was practically encouraged to ally itself commercially with British South Africa, and the Kaiser's own aggressive Morocco policy was thrown overboard and denounced by the same agrarians who feared that too much wheat might be grown in that country, which would have to be admitted into Germany free of duty and thus tend to cheapen prices. When the plans of broad-minded German financiers in regard to the Baghdad railroad failed, the agrarians drew a sigh of relief.

Arouse Russia's Ill Will.
Last, not least, the latest idea of the agrarians to put a premium on all grain exported has created renewed ill will in Russia against Germany and the imposing of burdensome tolls on wheat shipping without a single regard to existing international treaties has offended Holland and Switzerland. The aggressiveness of German policy with regard to Russia is a direct result of the agrarian political spirit has aroused much ill will against Germany not only in Denmark, but also quite recently in Norway.

Is Politically Isolated.
The political isolation of Germany, also a result of German conservative agrarian policies, is best illustrated by the relations between Germany and England until a very short time ago. Without running the slightest risk of any danger to her vast empire in all parts of the world, England was able to keep almost her entire fleet concentrated in the North Sea and for years keep the German fleet bottled up in its home ports. Germany has practically been kept checkmated without a shot being fired. Only very recently has the Anglo-German relations greatly to the regret of the conservatives improved somewhat and England considered the presence of a part of her fleet in the Mediterranean to be more necessary than the German secretary of the navy being able to breathe more freely and give his vessels a little more exercise. He has for the first time in many years German battleships are to be seen on the great ocean waterways of the world.

Steamship Line War Is Near a Settlement

LONDON, England, Dec. 6.—There is now every prospect of a settlement of the dispute between the Hamburg-American line and the North German Lloyd, which threatened to involve all the north Atlantic conference companies, both British and foreign. High influences have been at work.

PATENTS GRANTED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT TO AGRARIANS

Spellman & Murray, patent attorneys of Dallas, Texas, announce the issuance by the United States patent office at Washington, D. C., of the following patents to residents of Arizona for the week ending Nov. 29, 1912:

James J. Anderson, Prescott, aridometer; Lee Ullery, Phoenix, toilet paper holder; John and G. G. Sayer, Flagstaff, vise.

Armed Suffragets Defend Leader; Police Defeated

Women Take Lessons in Warfare From Fighting Longshoremen.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 6.—Sylvia Pankhurst and six other women now have the honor of each leading a body of potentially hostile armed followers within the king's dominions. The example of the Orangemen has been followed by Sylvia and her suffragettes with great success. At first they simply brought their ardent admirers among the dock laborers to their meetings in regular gangs. A few cockneys would start booing. Frosty. The dock laborers were unleashed and Messrs. Cockneys soon landed in the gutter.

The Scotch students were having a fine night, they thought, throwing overboarded fruit in a hall in Glasgow, when suddenly 200 brawny longshoremen materialized. There were many scholastic black eyes the next morning.

Then Sylvia decided to organize her host. An "army" was created. So far it hasn't fought a pitched battle. But the cohorts look quite formidable with their sticks. There are stories that many good 32s, fully loaded, repose in hip and skirt pockets, too. At any rate, Sylvia and the other leaders each has a bodyguard on the way from home to places of meeting. No lone policeman will ever arrest her again. Several skirmishes with small corps of "bobbies" have been fought and the suffragette armed troop has each time come off victorious. It slightly scratched and torn.

Germans Would Arm English Suffragettes

Berlin, Germany, Dec. 6.—German arms and ammunition makers are seeking the suffragette trade. A broker has just written a letter to an English suffragette now in Berlin, offering to furnish an unlimited quantity of repeating rifles—such as had been recently supplied to Ulstermen—at the rate of \$12 1-2 each.

The broker wrote that he had been given to understand that the suffragettes contemplated a somewhat stronger organization than hitherto, hence his desire to provide their armaments.

Disappointment Follows the Failure to Carry Out His Plans For Germany.
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WOULD FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF U. S.

BERLIN, Germany, Dec. 6.—A personal friend of the Kaiser, whose name I have promised not to disclose, assures me that emperor Wilhelm is a very disappointed man and that lately he very often complains that he has been able to realize so very few of the high aspirations which filled his heart at the time he ascended to the throne. His only consolation is that he feels that he cannot blame himself for the failure of so many of his plans, which is really due to the policy of the conservative party, which has always been eager to surround the empire with a high tariff wall to protect the interests of the agrarians.

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KAISER'S PREDICTS DEATHBLOW TO TANGO.
BERLIN, Germany, Dec. 6.—The recent edict of the Kaiser forbidding army officers to dance the tango or visit families where it is apt to be danced, has practically killed the dance in Berlin society, and a host of tango teachers, who had suddenly cropped up here, when the craze began, are saying very harsh words about the Kaiser and Kaiserin, for everybody is convinced that it was she who prompted the Kaiser to ostracize a dance which she considers debasing and unwomanly.

Strong words, however, cannot alter the fact that the tango teachers are getting no new pupils and that their present pupils are deserting, for German girls are nearly all secretly hoping to catch officers for husbands, and their favorite hunting ground is the ballroom. They see no sense in wasting their time learning a dance which is forbidden to officers. This, together with the fact that the tango is not a dance that agrees with the beer drinking Teutons, will very soon make Berlin agree that the popularity of the tango is on the wane there, too.

Girls Claim Russian Beat Them

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 6.—Almost unbelievable conditions were exposed here in a police court recently when two young girl typewriters accused Joseph Josephson, a Russian, of having beaten them.

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Roman Historian Thinks Old World Countries Rre Becoming Americanized.

NEW SPIRIT OF PROGRESS EVIDENT

PARIS, France, Dec. 6.—America has started a new current of civilization in the world, according to Guglielmo Ferrero, the Roman historian. Prof. Ferrero, in a lecture before the Societe des Conférences Etrangères in Paris, contrasted America and Europe and declared that new standards of judgment must be formed if Europe is to understand America at its true value.

"We are accustomed," said he, "to regard things solely in terms of quality. We look upon the riches of America, for instance, with a kind of disdain. They are often regarded in Europe in the same light as the riches of a barbarous people which, to acquire them, has forsaken man's superior spiritual activities. It is not necessary to spend much time in America, to see that Americans are very far from being devoted solely to the pursuit of wealth."

Europe Becoming Americanized.
"I have also heard it said that Americans are without taste for art, that their cities are hideous. They are pictured as paying large prices for anything that is antiquated or old-fashioned without distinguishing the beautiful and the authentic from the mediocre and the false. It is unjust to say that the American is indifferent to beauty. Moreover, who would dare to